# The Times-Dispatch

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#### "MILLIONS IN IT."

At a recent meeting of a British and continetal asociation whose business it is to prosecute claims against defaulting and governments, the Executive Board reported that \$12,500,000 in Confederate bonds held by them were still due and unpaid. The fact that these bonds really are not due until "two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States of America and the United States" was not noted in the nwspapers publishing the item until attention was called to by The Times-Dispatch, The Insertion of that prudential provision was intended to give the Confederacy "breathing time" after the war was over before a demand could be lawmade upon it for payment.

There seems to have been a good deal of prudence and forethought exercised on the other side of the water,

The shrewd bankers of Amsterdam and probably those of some other financial we have always heard, bought equally of United States bonds and Confederate bonds. The Federal bonds were very low, and Confederate bonds were lower still. So investors could purchase at one time for somewhere about a thousand dollars, a thousand dollar bond of each of the warring countries!

And this they did and made them "solid" and comfortable. They no longer cared so very much who won the They had "coppered" their bet so to speak, and were bound to win no matter which side was triumphant in the war, Yet, if the Confederacy had achieved its independence they would have had two good bonds. As it is the Confederate bonds are worthless, except as curiosities and there were so many of them issued they can hardly be called "rare."

About fifteen years ago some '/ excite ent was created by a sudden demand for Confederate bonds, and numbers of them were sold in Richmond and in other southern cities for a few dollars on the and. The whys and wherefores of that demand have passed out of our memory. It is a fact, however that num-bers of people in the South realized something on their holdings, and it is we they did so, as the demand soon ceased. Whether it was caused by some hopewisionary man, or was because the bonds were wanted to be tended as a possible offset in a Confederate transac tion in the South or abroad, we cannot But certain we are that there was quite a sensation in the community when it was known that Confederate bonds were

"worth something." One of the results of that sensation was that a great pilt of bonds was brought to light in the same condition that they were when they left the priner's handsunsigned and undaed. We cannot tecall whether they had been printed here in Richmond or in Columbia, S. C. There were large lithograppic establishments in both places, and some workmen, (engravers, etc..) were brought through the blockade to aid our "native talent." One of the largest engraving establishments here was in Bosher's building, which occupied the site wherethe Chamber of Commerce build ing now stands. Another was in the very aged building still standing at the southwest corner of Broad and Ninth Streets. After the war was over the Main Street building was used as the office of the Daily Republic newspaper, and later as the home of the Examiner, then under the proprietorship and editorship of Henry Rives Pollard.

Many bundles of dim orange-colored paper upon which the Confederates were wont to print their fifty-cent notes were acquired by the newspapers mentioned. This paper was furnished by them to their editors and reporters to use in supplying "copy to the printers. One of the presses that had printed this Cofnederate money was also used by the newspapers afore said. In the end it was sold by Mr. Pollard to Riordan and Dawson, who wer then printing a newspaper in Charleston B. C., and of which paper the present News and Courier of that city is the suc-

For a great part of the war the bonds and notes of the Confederacy were issued to the public from the present postoffice Treasury Department, btu before posses -ion of that building could be obtained the

Confederate Treasury Department was in whole or in part the occupant of the big old store which then stood on the south west corner of Fourth and Broad Streets The \$12,500,000 of Confedente bonds be-

fore mentioned, have only a trifling value as curiosities, but some of the treasury notes issued by our dearly beloved, but short-lived government are said to be worth their face value, so scarce are thay At least, we have been told so, though we are at this moment unable to describe those much wanted and much waunted mementoes of the Lost Cause. Nor do we know and person, firm or company here or elsewhere who would buy them. We say this as a precautionary measure, much fearing that some of the thousands of Confederate note-holders will want us to negotiate sales for them, which we cannot do.

The truth is that it is only the rare not that is desired by collectors, and the collector himself is a rare article and seldom can be found when wanted for business purposes. Still we think there is no doubt in late years some Confederate notes have been sold at par, And as for Confederate stamps-"local stamps"some of them, a few, have been sold for hundreds of dollars each. But as for Confederate bonds, such as the \$12,500,000 held by the foreigners, so far as we car see they have no walue, preent or prospective. In that respect those investors are no worse off-nor probably so badly off—as thousands of Confederates who invested their all in such securities. Heads of families, guardians and trustees, business men and others, put millions of dol lars in them, sometimes selling houses and lands to do so. Alas, their hopes of Confederate success were not justified, but having given freely of their best, blood in a cause they held so sacred, it would not be expected that they would long grieve over pecuniary sacrifices.

#### WHITE FARM HANDS.

Not a few Southern papers question the couracy of the statement of John Temple Graves, in his Chicago speech, that negro labor no longer produces the bulk of the cotton crop in the South.

We are not so well posted as to the conditions in the cotton producing sections of the country as are our far South ern contemporaries, but in Virginia the statement of Mr. Graves will prove true if it be made with reference to all the crops that are grown. In sections of recently traveled, the negro farm laborer is almost extinct and that is a section in which a few years ago the ne-

The negro men have gone to the mines to the public works, to the North, to the cities and towns, or somewhere else. At any rate they are not on the farms in at least three Virginia countles that we could observation. The crops in those counties, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, etc. been made this year almost entirely by white labor, in the most half-grown sons. On some farms there is hired labor, but the men employed are young white men, born and reared in the

The most gratifying part of the story is yet to be told: These farmers who help is confined to their own boys and the boys of their neighbors have made better crops and are in a more prosper ous condition than they ever were before We heard no complaints in that region about the negroes going off to the mines and the railway works. The farmers are

# GENERAL THOMAS.

The Nashville American says that the Outlook's declaration that Lee was a patriot has brought that issue with the position assumed." A writers between the course taken by Lee and that taken by George H. Thomas both Virginians, and both United States

"But," says the American, "the dif ference between them was that one was Virginian of the Virginians, whose family for generations before him had Virginians-the Washingtons and Lees through intermarriage were intimately connected-and all the conditions history, halo and atmosphere of ginia, and its life and customs had been imbibed by this son of the Old Dominion from his earliest childhood, while the other. General Thomas, was a Virginian by that Thomas's father was of a Welch family and his mother of Huguenot extraction, and that he "had no associations with the South, such as Lee had, and from the time he entered West Point he became nationalized, and the few ties forever." Therefore, the American thinks it was a natural thing for Thomas to go with the Union. "But observes that with Lee it was otherwise, "and their

cases can hardly be compared," it thinks. The American is partly right and partly wrong. General Thomas's father was of Welch extraction, and his mother Huguenot extraction, but the family on each side had for a long time resided in Virginia and was fully identified with the

We know very little of the General's father, but his wife (General Thomas's mother), was a Miss Rochelle, of an old Southampton family, which is connected with some of the very best blood in Virginia.

a short time a clerk in the county clark's office in Southampton county. It was through the Rochelle family influence, we have heard, that he was appointed cadet to West Point. He spent the remainder of his life at that place, and in the arms got out of touch with the South. He had some brothers and two sisters. The latter lived in Southampton county until their death—one dying in 1902 and one on June 14, 1903. They were the last of the Thomas family in Virghda and left no descendants. But we believe that some of their brothers or sisters married and left descendants, nephews and nieces of General Thomas, who are now living in or

ern cause was a severe blow to his Virginia kin. It resulted in an unending estrangement between him and his sisters, but to return to the American's statement, we repeat, that General Thomas' mother belonged to a prominent Eastern Virginia family, having connections of the best. As to his father, who was of Welsh extraction, we are not so well informed but we believe he was o good family, though we never heard that

his connections were aristocratic. Here in Virginia, it is the common b Hef that in April, 1861, General Thomas purposed casting his fortunes with his native State, but was restrained from so doing by the earnest persuasion of It may be considered as importing

## THE PRIMARY LAW.

With the unanimity of opinion prevailing in Virginia in favor of the primary election system, there ought not to be any difficulty in obtaining from the Legislature a suitable law regulating all prmaries held in this State,

The Democratic State Convention held at Norfolk two years ago "favored the enactment of a law legalizing the primaries to be conducted under the plan, which it directed the State Central Committee to provide.

That work can be done better than it could have been at the regular legislative session, for the reason that the Legislature may now profit by the experience obtained in this year's primaries. In the main, however, it suffice to say that any fraud or short cut which would be punishable if committed at a regular election, shall be pun ishable if committed at a primary election, no matter where or when that pri mary be held in Virginia.

It would not be indispensable to pro scribe the method of voting; at least not until the State convention of the Democratic party had had an opportunity to discuss, in the light of recent events, the comparative merits of the open and the secret ballot system. However, that is a question we may talk over until the time for legislative action arrives.

The Legislature (old or new) will be in session almost continuously from No vember 12th until some time in March. The State convention will be held, we presume, in August (1904), and it would seem that primary election legislationapplying the general election laws to primary elections-would better precede the meeting of the State convention. In November, 1904, the presidential and con gressional elections will occur, and our footstool?" primary election plan ought to be in shipshape by that time.

#### MUDDY WATER.

The James River is quite low at Rich ing plainly, but the water continues year, and so it was most of last year,

There is a mighty wall of impatien and discomfort coming from the people on account of this muddy water. Not or bath tub, but housekeepers who are not provided with filters find that to do laundering at home is well nigh impossible. They say "it didn't used to is pretty hard to remember precisely what "used to be," but it is a springs and hundreds of wells within the corporate limits of Richmond. Most longer be resorted to to tide over the

We regret to say that we know of no remedy for the present condition of things selves with filtered water or settle hy drant water with alum, or else wait till the settling basin is ready for use!

The widespread prejudice against the use of alum entertained by so many that their experiments have been unsuccessful because too much alum has been

The settling basin, we suppose, hardly be completed in less than eighteen months or two years. It will be a great boon to the community when it comes until then we must content ourselves with filters or alum and practice patience.

With the exception of a section of the anti-Tammany Democrats the fusion organization in New York, which concentrated upon Soth Low two years are accident of birth." The American adds and elected him Mayor of that city has again been brought together in his support. Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Odell were largely instrumental in swinging the Republican organization into line for

It is questionable whether the combi that bound him to Virginia were unloosed nation behind Mr. Low is as formidable as it was in 1901. The distribution of pub lic patronage has caused him great trouble and made him many ener It is predicted that Tammany's candidate will be George B. McClellan, a so of General McClellan, and who has represented a Tammany district in Congress. Ex-Chief-of-Police Devery is an independent candidate for Mayor and the prospect is that he will draw a considerable vote from Tammany. In one sense he is a farcial candidate, but all the same most of the votes that will go to him would otherwise go to the Tammany candidate.

# THE POPE'S PIPE.

The new Pope is not only Democratic manner, without any loss of dignity, but, we are told, does not hesitate to smoke a cigar when it pleases him to do so. Nor is he addicted to high-priced brands. His favorite is, or has been, one which bears the title of Cavour-a man who was a very eminent personage in lar with the Church.

Whether the Cayour brand is one of the ordinary brands sold in Italy, we do no in that country are made of Maryland of and have a straw run through them. I that the Pope is well advanced in year

to him to discard the Cavour cigar and replace it with a pipe filled with old Virginia or North Carolina leaf.

## JESUS EXALTED.

"Sit thou at my right hand."—Par

It will be remembered how our Savious perplexed the Pharisees by showing that these words were addressed by the Father to the Messiah, whom David calls his "Lord," though he was His "Son." But ict us notice the expression itself, and the more so because the expression occurs so frequently in the Scriptures.

pose and refreshment after all His exertoll. For He did labor, as He said, "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh wherein no man can work." At the close of life, therefore, He could acknowledge, "I have glorified thee on earth; I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." And though, from the state of His mind and heart, to do the will of Him that sont Him and finish His work was His meat and drink, yet He was no stranger to wear! ness and suffering. But He hath entered into His rest, having ceased from His "For the bleedeth, He dieth no more, joy that was set before him he endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the thron

eminence. At the last day the saints are represented as at the right hand of the Judge. Joseph wished the right hand of his father to be imposed upon the of Manasseh, his first born. At Solonon's right hand sat the queen, in gold of Ophir. The greatest honor a king can show to any person is to seat him at his right hand. Hence, all the glories of empire, therefore, were to descend from this station, as we see in the Psalm before us. From thence His enemies wer should send forth the rod of His strength out of Zion, and rule in the midst of His foes; from thence, in the day of power, He should obtain a willing people, numerous as the dew of the through kings in the day of His wrath drink of the brook in the way, and lift up His head as more than a conqueror Hence the apostle considers it the extreme of dignity: "To which of the angels said he at any time, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy And again, "He set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, bu also in that which is to come; and hath put all things under his feet." Much of this is at present unrealized

But we see Jesus, for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor And the view should gratify our affect object. If, therefore, we love Him in sincerity, after sympathizing with Him in the garden, and smiting on our breasts at the cross, what a satisfaction shall we teel to view Him possessed of power over all flesh, all power in heaven, and in earth, and exalted far above all heavens that He might fill all things. John could not go on with his description of Him without pausing to express the adoration of his heart: "To him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Let the view also encourage our hope. We are deeply interested in His elevation It was expedient for us that He went away. In His ascension He received gifts for men. As glorified, He gives the Holy Ghost. As exalted, He is a Prince and a Saviour, to rule and relieve His people, and to make all things work to gether for their good. "Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." He is our head and representative, and by reason of our union with him, we are "quickened together-with Christ, and raised up together and made to sit together in heavenly places in Christ."

And let it wean us from the earth, Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also. But He is your treasure, and He is in heaven. Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here. He is risen. Follow Him and "seek those things that are above, where Christ sit-teth at the right hand of God." What an inducement it was to Jacob, at a period when nature dislikes a change, to eave his own country and go down into Egypt, when he heard the message, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me ruler throughout all the land of Egypt; come down unto me, tarry not; and thou shalt dwell in the land o Coshen, and thou shalt be near unto me; and there will I nourish thee." At one his aversion and fears gave way. "And Israel said, It is enough; Joseph my son is yet alive; I will go and see him before I die." And what says Jesus to His people? Come up hither, I am Lord of all the region into which ye shall enter come, and be near me; come, and be forover with the Lord.

And let it embolden us while here to acknowledge and honor Him. Were we to be ashamed of Him, or to deny Him, we should be far guiltier than Peter; for we run no such risk in confessing Him as he did; he trembled for his life And when he disowned Him, his Lord was a prisoner at the bar and going to be crucified, under a charge of blaspliemy and sedition; but we deny Him on the throne; angels, principalities and powers being subject unto Him, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but in the world to come, then, that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our

An Austrian scholar has come forward to discredit the Moabite stone, the most famous of all monumental discoveries in respect to the history of the Israelites. According to history, this stone magnifies the victories of Moah over Israel, as recorded by Mesha, king of Mosb, who wrote about nine centuries before Christ. The inscription is in the Moabite characverifies a chapter in the book of Kings. near Vicksburg.

and has acquired habits that he might verifies a chapter in the book of Kings.

General Thomas' adhesion to the northnot like to change we would recommend. There was a squeeze taken from this

basalt slab shortly after its discovery in 1867, but afterward Arabs broke it into fragments, and those fragments wer Clermont Ganneau for the Louvre, and there they are now. Renan esteemed this the greatest corroboration of Jewish history ever made. The Austrian is entitled to a hearing but he will have to make his case out

with clearness to be convincing. The good weather man kindly promises us a fair and a pleasant Sunday, and we do not hesitate to go him one better and promise the good people of Richmond and surrounding regions that the able ministers who have now returned to their pulpits from pleasant vacations have come back in fine shape and are prepared this morning to give them sermons that are well worth listening to. These facts combined with the good weather promised ought to be sufficient to fill all the

churches this morning. The Democrats of Pennsylvania held sort of a convention on Wednesday last and nominated a few candidates for miner State offices. Their platform, if the few resolutions they drew up may be dignified so much as to be called a platform, was brief and made no reference whatever to national matters, didn't even mention the postal scandals. The Democrats of the Keystone State probably thought they had better sing low in the matter of platforms until they could get in some work by way of reducing that \$150,000 majority the Republicans are in the habit of piling up against them. This kind of modesty commendable, and is hereby commend ed to some other States that never think of furnishing an electoral vote to help along a Democratic presidential candi-

The current government crop report i favorable as to corn, and that is the crop which commands present attention. The mprovement in condition during August was material, and this has gone on during the month of September to date. They say that in the absence of early frosts the Western corn yield will be something stupendous. The Virginia crop is already safe, and the certainty is that it will also be immense. The farmers in some parts of the State are considerably upse about the probable low price of tobacco but they are sure of a plenty of bread and a sufficiency of corn to fatten the hogs that are to make the meat,

Montgomery Advertiser: The Richmon Times-Dispatch is puzzled because a flash of lightning passed by an umpire and struck the grandstand at a base-ball Some lightning seems to have game.

etters that daily crowd John D. Rocke feller's postoffice hox are said to be a source of great revenue to the postal ser

Editor Troup's effort to get a little free advertising in the estcemed Commons has not been successful up to the prosent

The New York newspapers do not seen

to be able to carry things, and so Mr. Seth Low is not to be congratulated that he has the "united support of the Alabama has decided not to take that

little fifteen hundred dollar pittance from Booker Washington because of the Ham-There lurks in some great minds a sus-

picion that Uncle Sam wants to be at the table when the final feast on Turkey is announced. The Sultan of Turkey deigns to explain that he is very superstitious about pay-

ing bills as they fall due. Here is a pointer for some people. The small boy's troubles all come at once. School begins just as the water, melon season closes.

It is noticeable that some mighty far seeing politicians are swinging on to the Gorman band wagon.

"Populism is an echo of the past," says Mr. Eugene Debs. "Same to you," might echo the echo. General Miles is showing a commenda-

ble disposition newspapers will let him. The good old summer time seems to

have flopped right down into September's

With so many speeches to be listened to the laborers found Labor Day anything but a day of recreation. The President is determined to take his

full holiday and will not leave Oyster Bay until the 28th. Anyhow, Doe Bacon is to be congratu lated that he lives to read the discussion.

Violent Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy and Per-

haps a Life Saved.

haps a Life Saved.

"A short time ago I was taken with a violent attack of disrriage, and believe I would have died if I had not gotten relief," says John J. Patton, a leading citizen of Patton, Ala. "A friend recommended Chamberiain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I bought a twenty-five cent bottle, and after taking three doses of it was entirely cured. I consider it the best remedy in the world for bowel complaints." For sale by all druggists.

Bears the Signiture Chart St Editation LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO DEN-VER, COL., VIA SOUTHERN RAIL-WAY.

On October 3d-7th, the Southern Railway On October 3d-7(II. the souther, aniway will sell tickets from points on its line to Denver, Col., and return at one fare, oblas fifty cents for the round trip, where the curn limit October 3lst, offering a choice of routes, through Atlanta and Birmingham, or through Ashaville "Land of the Sky," Memphis and Kansas City.

Bears the Signature Chart Historical Beignature of Chart Historical

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

The most exciting topic in political

The troubles in Turkey and Bulgaria have been all the talk during the past word for Turkey. It is a little refreshing to hear a good word for her, and as a curiosity in that line, the following from the Detroit News will not be unproceeding:

from the Detroit News will not be uninteresting:
Dvery foreign ambassador in Constantinople and every consul throughout the empire prides himself chiefly on the amount of trouble he can make or the government of the porte, and the number of coplaints he can send to the home government. He can scarcely turn around in his own paince but some any around in his own paince but some any hassador raises difficulties, iffakes objections, and if his protests are not heeded, threatens to bring a fleet from some quarter of the globe to blow up one of the other side of the flobe, whose interests are no more involved in Turkey which in the planet Mars, must medde with and bully the unfortunate Turk. If the Turkey we would bundle them all out of the country, and pass a law ex-

Much is being said about the Indian Territory scandals and many people are asking what is it all about. A west-ern exchange, near the scene of action, answers the question quite correctly, we support as follows:

ern exchange, near the scene of action, answers the question quite correctly, we atspect, as follows:

The carpet-baggers, the non-resident office-holders and prospectors are the element in the population which is the cause of the territorial scandais. This class has robbed the Indian in the past, and through political influence and position and by means of land and trust companies operated by public officials and adding chiefs, is now trying to oppress and defraud the white settler. The scheme is to buy up allotments and leases from the ignorant red man at a few cents an acre to sell again to the necessitous white farmer at exhorbitant prices. This is the reacality which has aroused public indignation. The bona fide white settler is going to be protected, but the graffer and official thief, if possible, will be run out of Indian territory.

De run out of Indian territory.

One of the warmest State campaigns Kentucky has had for several years is now on and oratory and other things are flowing in the blue grass State in a way that will delight the hearts of those who onjoy such things, especially the other things. The Louisville Courier-Journal aums up the situation from a Democratic standpoint as follows:

The Democratic party in Kentucky is confident of victory in November by a majority which will rival the figures in its best day, if wise organization is seconded by the cannest zeal of the voters in all parts of the Commonwealth. The organization is thorough, the candidates are acceptable to the party; divisions which distracted it four years age have been healed and everything favors a signal victory.

The papers are giving considerable attaction nowadays to the "laws delays." The Philadelphia Press notes some notable or.cs, among them two very notable, owit:

In St. Louis nineteen men have been convicted of "boodling.", but every one of the nineteen men convicted is out on ball "pending appeals." Parks, the labeleader in New York, convicted is out on ball "pending appeals." Parks, the labeleader in New York, convicted is out on ball pressed by a country judge who knew nothing of the case, but who was induced to interfere. When the case will be finally disposed of now is uncertain. These are mere illustrations of that delay which causes distrust and leads to the desire to reap vengeance by lynch law. President Roosevelt was right in declaring that the law should be made "adequate to deal with crime freeing it of every vestige of technicality and delay."

forced abstinence from tobacco of the West Point cadets has been a constant source of complaint and has given rise to any amount of deceit and surreptitious-

source of complaint and has given rise on any amount of, deceit and surreptitiousness.

One day, a week or more ago, there was suddenly posted up the order amouncing that "oadets are permitted to use tobacco during relief from quarters" within the barrack limits. It was also announced that cadets would be permitted to buy tobacco and pipes from the post store. The order came as a complete surprise to everybody at the academy, except Col Mills, the commandant. It was the result of a recommendation made by him to the secretary of war a month or more ago. It was long ago seen that, in spito of the severe benalties the order against smoking could not be enforced, largely for the reason that the cigarette could be smusgied out of sight so slyly as to escape detection. Supt. Mills and the other members of the faculty wisely concluded then that a good deal less harm would come from the free use of tobacco in pipes than from the secret use of cigarettes.

Another effect of prohibition which was discovered by watching the young cadets was that many of them desired to smoke because they regarded the order, as unreasonable, and, therefore, took pains to break it as often as possible.

The expectation that there would be "something doing" in the postal fraud cases this week proves well founded. There are seven more indictments, and, besides, Beavers is under arrest at last. Hon, Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, who is the assistant prosecutor, has been instructed by the President to push the investigations and prosecutions with vigor. Virginians know how vigorously Holmes Conrad can push a thing like that when he gets a chance.

# **Brights' Disease**

Diabetes,

# Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

2 +++++++++++++++++++++++

Augusta Chronicle: It is announced that 'David B. Hill will wait until 1908. Someone has declared that all things come to him who waits. But we fear David B. will find himself no nearer the presidency four years hence.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman: Mr. Roose-veit's speech on Laber Day was a mere repetition of platitudes that ordinary men use on such occasions. There was nothing original or striking in the address and it was only respectable; that and nothing

Chattanooga Times: Mr. Bryan, after a visit to Cieveland, O., predicted Tom Johnson's election. Mr. Bryan always Johnson's election. was an optimistic gentleman in mere mat ters of reform line, and intensely calami campaign is really a spectacular show

Montgomery Advertiser: the Albusines Legislature did well when it voted dows the bill to add still another cause for divorce to those now on our statute books. There are many good people who bid that divorces should never be granted for other than the Scriptural cause. However, the transfer wanne they may be in their conright or wrong they may be in their con tention, it must surely be admitted that in Alabama there is no call to add other causes, or excuses.

#### From the Church Papers.

From the Church Papers.

Every truth should be but the vestibula to an action. Knowledge is only a means to life. "I am convinced that it is only worth while to be THROUGH TRUTH unselfish and helpful, TO ACTION. and to live for the welfare and happiness of others," remarked one Christian man to another. "Of course," was the brusk reply; "but instead of discussing it, as we do, why not find means of expressing it?" The principal is the it needs not preclamation, but practice.—Sunday-School Times.

In the home, the happiest circle is where spring and fall are both found. The young are more safe and sure in their endeavor and SPRING AND FALL hope, where are the IN THE HOME. elders who have made trial of the world, and have wise counsels to give. It is a combination, natural and strong, where youth, confident, bold and inexperienced, dwells with maturity and the wisdom gathered through many years. And the resultant power is greater where each is considerate of the other, and youth seeks counsel of the old, and as gives trust and encouragement to the young.—Central Presbyterian.

We don't reason bout the

We don't reason bout the sunlight; we live in it. We don't reason about bread and water; but we live on them.

"The great God, that ON REASONING, bread and water, gave us divine truth and wisdom, which existed before the world was. And the life we derive from divine truth is no more dependent on human reasoning or history or men's discoveries than our bodies in taking their natural food are dependent on logic and natural food are dependent on logic and history and geology. God made both.— Southern Churchmen.

The Methodist Church was never more active and aggressive than it is at present. There never has been in all its history such a liberal outpouring GOOD of means to forward the great OMEN. evangelloal enterprises of the day. These are good omens. Shall they not be prophetic of an era of spiritual power and progress such as has never before been known in all the annals of the Church of God?—Richmond Christian Advocate.

# The Colored Farmers' Congress,

structed by the President to push the investigations and prosecutions with visions or. Virginians know how visorously follows Conrad can push a thing like that when he gets a chance.

Mr. Roosevelt's 363d-speech, since he became President, says the Springfield Republican, may as well go into history as the 'Take Rills' speech. For 'Jake's Rills' speech in the special address at Rehmond Rill. To Misses a the model clizen. He undoubtedly measures fully up to the chief magistrate's eulogy.

The death of Thomas March Clark, bishop of that church, removed a man greatly respected and of good services. Moreover, people idea of speech ships of that church, removed a man greatly respected and of good services. Moreover, people idea of speech ships of that church, removed a man greatly respected and of good services. Moreover, people idea of speech ships of the though his long tile of mint or handle ships of the third ships of the speech ships